

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
MARSHALL DIVISION**

UNITED SERVICES AUTOMOBILE)
ASSOCIATION)
a Texas reciprocal inter-insurance exchange,)
Plaintiff,)

v.)

WELLS FARGO BANK, N.A.,)
a national banking association,)
Defendant.)

Civil Action No. 2:18-CV-366

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

WELLS FARGO BANK, N.A.,)
a national banking association,)
Counterclaim Plaintiff,)

v.)

UNITED SERVICES AUTOMOBILE)
ASSOCIATION)
a Texas reciprocal inter-insurance exchange,)
Counterclaim Defendant.)

**PLAINTIFF AND COUNTERCLAIM DEFENDANT'S ANSWER TO DEFENDANT AND
COUNTERCLAIM PLAINTIFF'S AMENDED ANSWER, AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSES, &
COUNTERCLAIMS**

Plaintiff and Counterclaim Defendant United Services Automobile Association ("USAA"),
by its undersigned counsel, hereby responds to the Counterclaims of Defendant and Counterclaim
Plaintiff Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. ("Wells Fargo"), with knowledge as to its own acts, and on
information and belief as to the acts of others, as follows:

AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSES

Wells Fargo's Affirmative Defenses do not require a response from USAA. However, in an excess of caution USAA provides a response.

FIRST DEFENSE

(Noninfringement)

1. Denied.

SECOND DEFENSE

(Invalidity)

2. Denied.

THIRD DEFENSE

(Limitation on Damages)

3. Denied.

FOURTH DEFENSE

(Lack of Knowledge)

4. Denied.

FIFTH DEFENSE

(Prosecution History Estoppel / Disclaimer)

5. Denied.

SIXTH DEFENSE

(Equitable Defenses)

6. Denied.

7. USAA admits that USAA and Mitek Systems, Inc. ("Mitek") were involved in a lawsuit in March 2012. USAA admits that this lawsuit involved, among other things, a Mitek patent. USAA admits that USAA and Mitek entered into a settlement agreement. Except as expressly admitted, USAA denies the allegations set forth in paragraph 7 of the Affirmative Defenses.

4	9. Denied.
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6 || 11. Denied.

8 13. USAA admits that USAA filed the present suit in August 2018. Except as
9 expressly admitted, USAA denies the allegations set forth in paragraph 13 of the Affirmative
10 Defenses.

12	15. Denied.
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14	17. Denied.
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15 || 18. Denied.

16	19. Denied.
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17	20. Denied.
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18 SEVENTH DEFENSE

20 21. Denied. The court records speak for themselves concerning what claims were
21 asserted and which were dismissed. Unless expressly admitted, USAA denies the allegations in
22 this defense.

24 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF ON PLAINTIFF'S AMENDED COMPLAINT**

WHEREFORE, Counterclaim Defendants pray for relief as follows:

A. That each of the Affirmative Defenses be dismissed with prejudice;

B. That the Court award USAA the relief sought in its Complaint;

C. For an entry of judgment declaring that Wells Fargo infringes all claims of the patents-in-suit;

D. For an entry of judgment declaring that each and every claim of the patents-in-suit is valid and enforceable;

E. For a finding that this case is “exceptional” and an award to USAA of its attorneys’ fees and costs, as provided by 35 U.S.C. § 285; and

F. That USAA be granted all further and other relief as the Court may deem just and proper.

COUNTERCLAIMS

1. Counterclaim paragraph 1 is an introductory paragraph for which no response is required. To the extent a response is determined to be required to any allegations of paragraph 1, USAA admits that Wells Fargo purports to reserve the right to amend its Counterclaims further to add additional counts, including allegations of inequitable conduct, consistent with the facts discovered in this case, but USAA otherwise denies the allegations set forth in paragraph 1.

NATURE OF THE ACTION

2. USAA admits that Wells Fargo purports to bring this action pursuant to Rule 13 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure for declarations of non-infringement and invalidity of U.S. Patent Nos. 9,224,136 (“136 Patent”); 8,392,332 (“332 Patent”); 10,013,681 (“681 Patent”); 8,708,227 (“227 Patent”); and 10,013,605 (“605 Patent”) (the “Asserted Patents”). Except as expressly admitted, USAA denies the allegations set forth in paragraph 2 of the Counterclaims.

1 **THE PARTIES**

2 3. USAA is informed and believes, and on that basis admits, that Wells Fargo is a
3 national banking association with its principal place of business at 101 North Phillips Avenue,
4 One Wachovia Center, Sioux Falls, SD 57104.

5 4. USAA admits that USAA is an unincorporated association organized under the
6 laws of the State of Texas, with a principal place of business at 9800 Fredericksburg Road, San
7 Antonio, Texas 78288.

8 **JURISDICTION**

9 5. Paragraph 5 presents legal conclusions for which no admission or denial is
10 required.

11 6. USAA admits that USAA owns all rights, title, and interest in and to the Asserted
12 Patents and possesses all rights of recovery. USAA also admits that USAA claimed in its
13 Complaint that Wells Fargo has infringed the Asserted Patents. Except as expressly admitted,
14 USAA denies the allegations set forth in paragraph 6 of the Counterclaims.

15 7. Paragraph 7 presents legal conclusions for which no admission or denial is
16 required.

17 8. USAA admits that USAA has claimed that venue is proper for the purposes of this
18 lawsuit in this judicial district under 28 U.S.C. § 1400(b). Except as expressly admitted, USAA
19 denies the factual allegations set forth in paragraph 8 of the Counterclaims.

20 **FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

21 9. USAA admits that the '332 Patent, '136 Patent, and '681 Patent claim priority to
22 U.S. Patent Application No. 11/591,247, filed on October 31, 2006, and that the '227 Patent and
23 '605 Patent claim priority to U.S. Patent Application No. 11/590,974, filed on October 31, 2006.
24 Except as expressly admitted, USAA denies all other allegations in this paragraph.

25 **[Alleged] Prior Art Electronic Check Processing**

1 10. USAA admits that before the priority date of the patents, Check 21 standards
2 allowing for the presentment of an image of a check had been passed into law. USAA denies all
3 other allegations in this paragraph.

4 11. USAA admits that Exhibit 1 in Wells Fargo's counterclaim states that in 1974
5 regional ACH associations formed NACHA to coordinate the establishment of rules to facilitate
6 the nationwide clearing of ACH payments. This exhibit describes the existence of electronic
7 credit and electronic debit capability through ACH at some point after founding. USAA lacks
8 sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to whether Exhibit 1 is accurate or
9 authentic and on that basis denies that Exhibit 1 is accurate or authentic. USAA lacks sufficient
10 knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth or falsity of the other allegations set forth
11 in this paragraph and on that basis denies them.

12 12. Denied.

13 13. USAA admits that Exhibit 2 in Wells Fargo's counterclaim entitled "POP, ARC,
14 and BOC-A Comparison" states that ACH was introduced for point of purchase (POP) conversion
15 in September 1999, allowing for "ACH debits" of "[c]hecks converted at a cash register, voided
16 and returned to customer." Before USAA's work on mobile check deposit significant technical
17 challenges existed with this strategy, requiring the use of highly-specialized machines, not
18 "ACH." USAA lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to whether Exhibit 2
19 is accurate or authentic and on that basis denies that Exhibit 2 is accurate or authentic. USAA
20 lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth or falsity of the other
21 allegations set forth in this paragraph and on that basis denies them.

22 14. USAA admits that Wells Fargo's Counterclaims Exhibit 2 entitled "POP, ARC, and
23 BOC-A Comparison" states that ACH was introduced for accounts receivable conversion (ARC)
24 in March 2002, allowing for "ACH debits" of "[c]hecks mailed to pay a bill or deposited into
25 payment drop box." Before USAA's work on mobile check deposit significant technical
26 challenges existed with this strategy, requiring the use of highly-specialized machines, not
27 "ACH." USAA lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to whether Exhibit 2
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1 is accurate or authentic and on that basis denies that Exhibit 2 is accurate or authentic. USAA
2 lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth or falsity of the other
3 allegations set forth in this paragraph and on that basis denies them.

4 15. USAA admits that the words “[a]nother effort to shift paper to electronic means
5 was electronic check pre-sentment (ECP) initiated by the Federal Reserve in the 1990s” and “[t]he
6 idea was to take payment information on a check and transmit it electronically nationwide among
7 check clearing houses (where banks meet to exchange checks drawn on each other). This would
8 speed up collection, reduce costs, and markedly reduce processing and delivery costs,” “[b]ut
9 ACH is also replacing checks after they are written. Some merchants who receive a check at the
10 point of sale take the check, place it in a terminal that reads the MICR line, take the sale amount
11 from their electronic cash register, and use this information to initiate an ACH electronic debit to
12 the customer’s deposit account. By using check conversion at the point of purchase (POP), the
13 merchant receives the funds the next day at its bank a process much faster than collecting the
14 paper check itself. Similarly, billers receiving checks in the mail at their lockboxes sited to
15 minimize mail time and that encode the check amount and read the MICR line to initiate an ACH
16 accounts receivable conversion (ARC) debit to the payor’s account. Finally, since 2007, merchants
17 that accept checks at the point of sale can convert checks to ACH debits in their back office rather
18 than at the cash register,” and “by 2002 [...] 25% of checks deposited at these offices were
19 presented electronically via ECP” can be found in Wells Fargo’s Counterclaims Exhibit 3 which
20 bears the title “Getting Rid of Paper: Savings From Check 21” and is dated 2012. Before USAA’s
21 work on mobile check deposit significant technical challenges existed with this strategy, requiring
22 the use of highly-specialized machines, not “ECP.” USAA lacks sufficient knowledge or
23 information to form a belief as to whether Exhibit 3 is accurate or authentic and on that basis
24 denies that Exhibit 3 is accurate or authentic. USAA otherwise denies the allegations in this
25 paragraph.

26 16. USAA admits that prior to the claimed priority date of the Asserted Patents
27 specialized physical machines existed with a magnetic ink reader that could be used to attempt to
28

1 read and decode magnetic ink character recognition (MICR) data that is imprinted on a check.
2 There were and remain significant technical risks and challenges related to MICR reading, as well
3 as significant efficiency and cost barriers associated with the process. USAA lacks sufficient
4 knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth or falsity of the other allegations set forth
5 in paragraph 16 and on that basis denies them.

6 17. USAA admits that U.S. Patent No. 5,237,620 bears a date of issuance of August 17,
7 1993 and states in part the following: “detects a MICR code on a check and generates electrical
8 signals representative of the MICR code.” Except as expressly admitted, USAA denies the
9 allegations set forth in paragraph 17 of the Counterclaims.

10 18. USAA admits that U.S. Patent No. 5,444,616 bears a date of issuance of August
11 22, 1995 and states in part the following: “read head . . . that reads the account number from the
12 magnetic ink characters 25 printed along the bottom edge of the check.” Except as expressly
13 admitted, USAA denies the allegations set forth in paragraph 18 of the Counterclaims.

14 19. USAA admits that U.S. Patent No. 6,059,185 bears date of issuance of May 9, 2000
15 and states in part the following: “MICR reader 200 to read the checking account information pre-
16 printed on the check[.]” Except as expressly admitted, USAA denies the allegations set forth in
17 paragraph 19 of the Counterclaims.

18 20. USAA admits that U.S. Patent No. 6,351,735 bears a date of issuance of February
19 26, 2002 and states in part the following: “check reader 119 automatically scans the magnetic ink
20 character recognition (MICR) data printed along the bottom edge of the customer’s check[.]”
21 Except as expressly admitted, USAA denies the allegations set forth in paragraph 20 of the
22 Counterclaims.

23 21. USAA admits that before the priority date of the patents Check 21 standards
24 making lawful the presentment of an image of a check had been passed into law. Except as
25 expressly admitted, USAA lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the
26 truth or falsity of the allegations set forth in paragraph 21 and on that basis denies them.

22. USAA admits that prior to the claimed priority date of the Asserted Patents specialized physical machines existed with a magnetic ink reader that could be used to attempt to read and decode magnetic ink character recognition (MICR) data that is imprinted on a check. There were and remain significant technical risks and challenges related to MICR reading, as well as significant efficiency and cost barriers associated with the process. USAA admits that the words “[t]he idea was to take payment information on a check and transmit it electronically nationwide among check clearing houses (where banks meet to exchange checks drawn on each other). This would speed up collection, reduce costs, and markedly reduce processing and delivery costs,” “[b]ut ACH is also replacing checks after they are written. Some merchants who receive a check at the point of sale take the check, place it in a terminal that reads the MICR line, take the sale amount from their electronic cash register, and use this information to initiate an ACH electronic debit to the customer’s deposit account. By using check conversion at the point of purchase (POP), the merchant receives the funds the next day at its bank a process much faster than collecting the paper check itself. Similarly, billers receiving checks in the mail at their lockboxes sited to minimize mail time and that encode the check amount and read the MICR line to initiate an ACH accounts receivable conversion (ARC) debit to the payor’s account. Finally, since 2007, merchants that accept checks at the point of sale can convert checks to ACH debits in their back office rather than at the cash register,” and “by 2002 [...] 25% of checks deposited at these offices were presented electronically via ECP” can be found in Wells Fargo’s Counterclaims Exhibit 3 which bears the title “Getting Rid of Paper: Savings From Check 21” and is dated 2012. Before USAA’s work significant technical challenges existed with this strategy, requiring the use of highly-specialized machines, not simply “ECP” or “MICR.” USAA lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to whether Exhibit 3 is accurate or authentic and on that basis denies that Exhibit 3 is accurate or authentic. USAA otherwise denies the allegations in this paragraph.

23. Denied.

24. Denied.

Check 21 and [Alleged] Prior Art Check Imaging

25. USAA admits that check “float” is the time lag between receipt and clearing. Furthermore, USAA admits that the words “Fed check float, which averaged \$766 *million* per day in the first eight months of 2001, resulting in a net injection of funds of \$47 *billion* on Thursday” can be found in Wells Fargo’s Counterclaims Exhibit 8 which bears the title “Payment System Disruptions and the Federal Reserve Following September 11, 2001.” USAA lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to whether Exhibit 8 is accurate or authentic and on that basis denies that Exhibit 8 is accurate or authentic. USAA lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth or falsity of the other allegations set forth in this paragraph and on that basis denies them.

26. USAA admits that the words “[t]he September 2001 disruption spurred the Federal Reserve to ask Congress to allow a paper representation of the digital image of the front and back of a check (called a substitute check) to be legally the same as the original physical item for purposes of collection and presentment” can be found in Wells Fargo’s Counterclaims Exhibit 4 which bears the title “Getting Rid of Paper: Savings From Check 21.” USAA lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to whether Exhibit 4 is accurate or authentic and on that basis denies that Exhibit 4 is accurate or authentic. USAA lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth or falsity of the other allegations set forth in this paragraph and on that basis denies them.

27. USAA admits that in 2003 Congress passed the Check Clearing for the 21st Century Act, which has come to be more commonly known as “Check 21.”

28. USAA admits that the Check 21 statute had the force of law in 2004. Furthermore, USAA is informed and believes, and on that basis admits that the Check 21 Act makes it lawful to use a digital image of a negotiable instrument for processing a negotiable instrument deposit transaction. USAA lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth or falsity of the other allegations set forth in paragraph 28 and on that basis denies them.

1 29. USAA admits that U.S. Patent No. 7,609,873 bears a filing date December 7, 2005
2 and states in part the following: “Traditionally, businesses have deposited checks received from,
3 for example, customers by physically taking them to a branch of their bank and depositing them
4 over the counter with a teller or dropping them into a night deposit box. The actual physical
5 presentation of checks to be deposited was necessary because, under prior banking laws, the
6 depository bank had to present the original of each check to the corresponding paying bank in
7 order to clear the check. This changed in October of 2004 with the enactment of The Check
8 Clearing for the 21st Century Act, commonly referred to Check 21. Check 21 removed the legal
9 requirement that an original paper check had to be presented to obtain payment. Instead, banks can
10 now use digital images to transport check data from the bank of first deposit to the paying bank.
11 Thus, depositors now have the option of depositing checks electronically. In particular, when a
12 depositor wishes to deposit one or more checks, an operator, such an accounts receivable clerk,
13 may scan each of the paper checks to be deposited using some type of a digital scanner to create
14 an image of each check. The check images may then be transmitted electronically to the bank of
15 first deposit. If any downstream bank, such as the paying bank, cannot process a check image, the
16 image can be printed, according to certain specifications, to create what is known as a substitute
17 check, which is the legal equivalent of the original paper check. Check 21 has thus opened the
18 door for remote check deposit solutions wherein check images, rather than original paper checks,
19 are used to make deposits, thereby enabling businesses to eliminate trips to the bank. In addition,
20 the use of check images also reduces check transportation costs among banks and improves funds
21 availability.” USAA denies the other allegations in this paragraph.

22 30. USAA admits that U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2005/0097046 bears a
23 publication date of May 5, 2005 and states in part the following: “This invention allows bankers
24 all across the continent to lessen their labor expenditures and manual operating costs, while
25 increasing service options to their customers. Banking productivity will increase due to less paper
26 processing. With the new Law, Check 21 century act (as of October 2004), substitute checks will
27 allow banks to decrease paper trails, by allowing substitutes of the checks to be accepted. This
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1 invention will allow users and the banking industry to quickly adapt and make a comfortable
2 transition using this tool as a ‘banker's handyman’.” USAA denies the other allegations in this
3 paragraph.

4 31. USAA admits that the Check 21 Act makes lawful the use of a digital image of a
5 negotiable instrument for processing a negotiable instrument deposit transaction. Furthermore,
6 USAA admits that at least USAA proposed to extract character information from the front and
7 back of a digital image of a check captured from a camera, and that the digital image file may be
8 processed through an optical character recognition application. At the time of USAA’s work in
9 the patents in suit, the field was extremely new, the level of skill was low, and the techniques were
10 not routine. Except as expressly admitted, USAA denies the allegations set forth in paragraph 31
11 of the Counterclaims.

12 32. USAA admits that specialized machines attempted to read text in documents. At
13 the time of USAA’s work in the patents in suit, the field was extremely new, the level of skill was
14 low, and the techniques were not routine, making it inaccurate to state that this strategy was
15 “known.” Except as expressly admitted, USAA denies the allegations set forth in paragraph 32 of
16 the Counterclaims.

17 33. USAA admits that U.S. Patent No. 5,077,805 states in part the following: “feature-
18 based character recognition” and “template matching character recognition.” Except as expressly
19 admitted, USAA denies the allegations set forth in paragraph 33 of the Counterclaims.

20 34. USAA admits that U.S. Patent No. 5,091,968 states in part the following: “optical
21 scanner” and “predetermined character-identification patterns (templates).” Except as expressly
22 admitted, USAA denies the allegations set forth in paragraph 34 of the Counterclaims.

23 35. USAA admits that U.S. Patent No. 5,455,875 states in part the following: “optical
24 character recognition logic” and “electronically stored document images.” Except as expressly
25 admitted, USAA denies the allegations set forth in paragraph 35 of the Counterclaims.

1 36. USAA admits that U.S. Patent No. 6,148,102 states in part the following:
2 “recognizing text in a multicolor image.” Except as expressly admitted, USAA denies the
3 allegations set forth in paragraph 36 of the Counterclaims.

4 37. USAA admits that the words “Optical Character Recognition [...] in 16 languages”
5 and “legal, medical, scientific, and large user-defined dictionaries” can be found in Wells Fargo’s
6 Counterclaims Exhibit 16 which bears the title “Big Red Book” and bears the date 2000. USAA
7 lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to whether Exhibit 16 is accurate or
8 authentic and on that basis denies that Exhibit 16 is accurate or authentic. Except as expressly
9 admitted, USAA lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth or
10 falsity of the allegations set forth in paragraph 120 and on that basis denies them.

11 38. Denied.

12 39. USAA admits that U.S. Patent No. 5,345,090 states in part the following: “optical
13 reader” and “trigger the optical detector circuitry to begin capturing image data for purposes of
14 capturing MICR line data for decoding. In this particular embodiment, the optical detector chip
15 and associate circuitry and software utilizes a neural network technology[.]” Except as expressly
16 admitted, USAA denies the allegations set forth in paragraph 39 of the Counterclaims.

17 40. USAA admits that U.S. Patent No. 6,181,837 bears an issuance date of January 20,
18 2001, and states in part the following: “checks 1 are then conveyed along the track 220
19 sequentially to digital imager 204 [...] The check images made by the imager are passed to the
20 Optical Character Recognition device (OCR) 206” and “through optical character recognition,
21 decodes the MICR characters optically from the image.” Except as expressly admitted, USAA
22 denies the allegations set forth in paragraph 40 of the Counterclaims.

23 41. USAA admits that U.S. Patent No. 6,473,519 bears an issuance date of October 29,
24 2002, and states in part the following: “imaging assembly imaging the dollar amount line of a
25 check may be, for example, a full width imaging assembly having optics for imaging the full
26 width of a check[.]” Except as expressly admitted, USAA denies the allegations set forth in
27 paragraph 41 of the Counterclaims.
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1 42. USAA admits that attempts at optical character recognition applied to text present
2 in a document existed before the priority dates of the patents in suit, and that this was a specialized
3 technology that had risks and challenges associated with it. . At the time of USAA's work in the
4 patents in suit, the field was extremely new, the level of skill was low, and the techniques were not
5 routine. Except as expressly admitted, USAA lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a
6 belief as to the truth or falsity of the allegations set forth in paragraph 42 and on that basis denies
7 them.

8 43. USAA admits that attempts at optical character recognition applied to text present
9 in a check existed before the priority dates of the patents in suit, and that this was a specialized
10 technology that had risks and challenges associated with it. At the time of USAA's work in the
11 patents in suit, the field was extremely new, the level of skill was low, and the techniques were not
12 routine. Except as expressly admitted, USAA lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a
13 belief as to the truth or falsity of the allegations set forth in paragraph 43 and on that basis denies
14 them.

15 44. Denied.

16 45. Denied.

17 46. Denied.

18 **COUNT I (DECLARATION REGARDING NON-INFRINGEMENT)**

19 47. USAA repeats and incorporates by reference each of its responses to paragraphs 1
20 through 46 above.

21 48. Admitted.

22 49. The allegations in paragraph 140 constitute conclusions of law or legal argument to
23 which no responsive pleading is necessary. To the extent a response is determined to be required
24 to any allegations of paragraph 49, denied.

25 50. USAA admits that Wells Fargo requests a declaration by the Court that it does not
26 infringe and has not infringed, under any theory of infringement (including directly (whether
27 individually or jointly) or indirectly (whether contributorily or by inducement)), any valid,
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1 enforceable claim of the Asserted Patents pursuant to the Federal Declaratory Judgment Act, 28
2 U.S.C. § 2201 et seq, but USAA otherwise denies the allegations set forth in paragraph 50.

3 **COUNT II (DECLARATION REGARDING INVALIDITY)**

4 51. USAA repeats and incorporates by reference each of its responses to paragraphs 1
5 through 50 above.

6 52. Admitted.

7 53. The allegations in paragraph 144 constitute conclusions of law or legal argument to
8 which no responsive pleading is necessary. To the extent a response is determined to be required
9 to any allegations of paragraph 53, denied.

10 54. USAA admits that Wells Fargo requests a declaration by the Court that the claims
11 of the Asserted Patents are invalid under Title 35 of the United States Code for failing to satisfy
12 the requirements of, without limitation, 35 U.S.C. §§ 101, 102, 103, and/or 112 pursuant to the
13 Federal Declaratory Judgment Act, 28 U.S.C. § 2201 et seq., and 35 U.S.C. § 100 et seq., but
14 USAA otherwise denies the allegations set forth in paragraph 54.

15 **JURY DEMAND**

16 55. USAA admits that Wells Fargo demands trial by jury on all issues.

17 * * *

18 USAA's investigation of its defenses is ongoing. USAA reserves all affirmative defenses
19 under Rule 8(c) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the Patent Laws of the United States, and
20 any other defenses at law or in equity that may exist now or that may be available in the future
21 based on discovery and further factual investigation in this action.

22 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

23 USAA denies that Wells Fargo is entitled to any relief, and specifically denies the
24 allegations and requests for relief set forth in paragraphs A-D under the heading "PRAYER FOR
25 RELIEF ON WELLS FARGO'S COUNTERCLAIMS."

26 WHEREFORE, Counterclaim Defendants pray for relief as follows:

27 A. That each of the Counterclaims be dismissed with prejudice;
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1 B. For an entry of judgment that Wells Fargo is not entitled to the relief sought, or any
2 other relief, on the Counterclaims;

3 C. That the Court award USAA the relief sought in its Complaint;

4 D. For an entry of judgment declaring that Wells Fargo infringes all claims of the
5 patents-in-suit;

6 E. For an entry of judgment declaring that each and every claim of the patents-in-suit
7 is valid and enforceable;

8 F. For a finding that this case is “exceptional” and an award to USAA of its attorneys’
9 fees and costs, as provided by 35 U.S.C. § 285; and

10 G. That USAA be granted all further and other relief as the Court may deem just and
11 proper.

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1 Dated: April 26, 2019

Respectfully submitted,

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3 By: /s/ Robert Christopher Bunt

4 **IRELL & MANELLA LLP**

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20 **Attorneys for Plaintiff United Services**
21 **Automobile Association (USAA)**
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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on April 26, 2019 I caused a true and correct copy of the foregoing to be served by electronic mail on Defendant's counsel of record.

/s/ Robert Chirstopher Bunt
Robert Christopher Bunt